

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 12. JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 35.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST MAIN STREET.

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**BRUNO BUETTNER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
And Notary Public,  
JASPER INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry  
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '69

**Clement Doane,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to  
him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office  
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

**G. T. B. Carr,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square.  
Sept 20, '68.

**L. Q. DEBRULER. W. A. TRAYLOR**  
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
March 29, '69-y

**MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.**  
Attys at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
WILL PRACTICE IN COURTS OF DUBOIS  
COUNTY.

Special attention given to the  
Collection of Claims.  
April 17, '68.

**M. S. MAVITY. H. A. HOLTHAUS.**  
MAVITY, & HOLTHAUS  
Attys at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
Counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
Mortgage Notice Public. Office on West Main St.  
June 10th, 1870-17.

**DR. W. M. DEMOTT**  
TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens  
of Jasper and vicinity.  
He may be found at Dr. Weiman's office at all hours,  
when not professionally engaged.  
May 27th, 1870-Gm.

**Reilly, Barger & Ferrebach.**

**Carpenters  
AND  
CABINET MAKERS**  
CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS  
JASPER, INDIANA

Will give prompt attention to put-  
ting up buildings in the best style,  
and are always ready to make con-  
tracts for work.  
Cabinet making of all kinds promp-  
tly attended to, and a general assort-  
ment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at  
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Bickart's for-  
mer stand. Jan 29, '69-y.

**UNION BAKERY  
AND  
CONFECTIONERY,**

BY  
**GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER**  
On East Main Street, directly in front of the Court  
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always  
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short  
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts  
and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Aug. 6, '69-ly

**Furniture! Furniture!**  
THE undersigned informs the  
public that he has now, and  
will constantly keep on hand,

or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashion-  
able varieties of Furniture, such as  
Wardrobes,  
Bureaus,  
Bedsteads,  
Tables,  
Lounges,  
and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He  
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,  
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-  
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new  
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the  
court-house.  
November 19, 1867. JACOB ALLES.

## "Gran'ma Al's Does."

BY A. H. POE.

I wants to mend my wagon,  
And has to have some nails;  
Jus' two, free will be plent,  
We're going to haul our rails.  
The splindest cob fences,  
We're makin' ever was!  
I wis' you'd help us find 'em,  
Gran'ma al's deos.

My horse's nome is Betsey;  
She jumped and broked her head.  
I put her in the stable,  
And fed her milk and bread,  
The stable's in the parlor;  
We didn't make no muss,  
I wis' you'd let it stay there,  
Gran'ma al's deos.

I's goin' to the cornfield,  
To ride on Charlie's plow;  
I spect he'd like to have me;  
I wants to go right now.  
Oh, won't I gee up awful,  
And whoa like Charlie whoas?  
I wis' you wouldn't bozzer;  
Gran'ma never deos.

I wants some bread and butter;  
Is hungry worstest kind;  
But Taddie musn't have none,  
Cause she wouldn't mind.  
Put plenty sugar on it;  
I tell you what, I knows  
It's right to put on sugar;  
Gran'ma al's deos.

The Bright Side.

From the New York World.

## Facts in Regard to the Public Debt—A Mirror for the Repub- lican Braggarts.

At the publication of every monthly  
statement of the public debt the Repub-  
lican journals raise a chorus of boasts.  
They call upon everybody to admire the  
wonderful statesmanship of General  
Grant, who is steadily reducing the debt.  
The September statement shows a reduc-  
tion of thirteen millions for the month  
of August, and we are told that since  
the 4th of March, 1869, there has been an  
aggregate reduction amounting to \$189,-  
543,000. Having nothing else to boast  
of on behalf of General Grant's imbecile  
administration, they absurdly boast of  
this, and intend to make it the central  
topic of their electioneering addresses  
in the approaching canvass. We shall  
calmly clip the wings and strip off the  
ruffling feathers of these vain-glorious  
braggarts. We shall show by Republi-  
can testimony, and by the statements of  
Mr. Boutwell himself, that where Grant  
paid hundreds of dollars, Johnson, his  
traded predecessor, paid thousands.  
If there is any merit in such debt-paying,  
Grant must hide his diminished head in  
the presence of Andrew Johnson.

We referred, a few days since, to the  
noted speech of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of  
Massachusetts, circulated by the Republi-  
cans as a campaign document in 1868.  
We have a copy before us, printed in the  
campaign style. At the head of the  
speech stands this statement or summary  
of contents, in large staring type:

Debt of the United States:  
August 1, 1865. \$3,287,733,329  
June 20, 1868. 2,485,000,000

Reduction. \$802,733,329  
The speech, a long one, delivered be-  
fore the Massachusetts Republican State  
Convention, is made up of statistics and  
reasoning to show the correctness of this  
statement. Mr. Atkinson says in one of  
his introductory paragraphs describing the  
sources of his information: "I also  
desire to say that I did not fully realize  
the great importance of the statement of  
the real maximum of the debt of the  
United States, at a given date, until I  
read the speech of Hon. George S. Bout-  
well upon the funding bill, in which  
speech is a compact statement substan-  
tially agreeing with the exhibit I am  
about to make." Mr. Boutwell is, there-  
fore the original authority for the state-  
ments by which his own vaunted feats  
are totally eclipsed and his boasting put  
to shame. We present from the Con-  
gressional Globe, the following annexed  
extract from the speech referred to by  
Mr. Atkinson, delivered by Mr. Bout-  
well, in the House of Representatives,  
July 21, 1868:

"I wish to call the attention of the  
House to a fact deduced by a careful ex-  
amination of statistics obtained from the  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,  
showing that with our resources and the  
revenue of this country we have secured  
a large diminution of the public debt.  
I confess that, after the careful examina-  
tion I had made, I felt compelled to re-  
view it to see if there was not some mis-  
take in the premises or in the calcula-  
tion, so astonishing is the evidence thus  
furnished of the ability of the people of  
the country to liquidate the public debt.  
From the 1st day of April, 1865, to the  
1st day of January, 1868, we have paid  
out of the public treasury \$1,592,000,000  
of money. Upon a careful analysis of  
the expenditures of the Government  
during those two years and nine months,  
I find that the expenses of a peace estab-  
lishment, including interest, pensions  
and bounties, upon the basis of the year

1866 and 1867, when the expenses of the  
Government were \$70,000,000 more than  
they are to be the present year, amount-  
ed to \$485,000,000, showing that we paid  
over and above those expenses, \$1,066,-  
000,000. On the 1st day of April, 1865,  
the public debt liquidated and ascertain-  
ed was \$2,336,000,000, and the \$1,066,-  
000,000 which we paid between the 1st  
day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of  
January, 1868, would have been added  
to the public debt as proper expenses of  
the war if we had not out of the public  
revenue from day to day liquidated it.  
If we add to the \$2,336,000,000 of public  
debt on the 1st of April, 1865, what  
we paid for war expenses, including in-  
terest on the war debt, pensions and  
bounties, between the 1st of April, 1865,  
and the 1st of January, 1868, the public  
debt, if we had not paid war expenses  
out of the ordinary revenue, would have  
amounted to \$3,432,000,000. In the face  
of this great fact that in two years and  
nine months, by extraordinary taxation  
and extraordinary efforts to be sure, we  
paid \$1,066,000,000 of the public debt,  
are we to assume that the people of this  
country are not annually to make con-  
siderable payments of the public debt of  
the country? Almost one-third of the  
public debt of the country has been paid  
in two years and nine months."

It appears, then, by a comparison of  
Mr. Boutwell's speech in 1868 with his  
recent statement on the first of Septem-  
ber, that the payments under President  
Grant, are a mere flea bite to what they  
were under President Johnson. In the  
first twenty-seven months of Johnson's  
administration they equalled one-third  
of the original debt, whereas in the first  
eighteen months of Grant's administra-  
tion the payments only equalled one-  
twentieth of the original debt. Mr.  
Boutwell is the authority for both sides  
of the comparison. It will not do to  
glorify General Grant on such an exhibit  
as this. And inasmuch as no credit was  
allowed to Johnson, it is difficult to see  
why it should be awarded to Grant;  
especially as the thousand millions were  
paid before the country had begun to  
recover from the prostration of the war,  
and when no revenue (or next to none)  
was received from the South.

## Governor Baker's Lying Tables.

We have already alluded to the fact  
that Governor Baker delivered a speech  
on the State finances. It was a labored  
effort to parry the damaging figures in  
the article published in this paper, en-  
titled "Facts for the people," comparing  
or contrasting ten years of Democratic  
rule and ten years of Republican rule.  
All the tables, all the figures and  
all the facts stated in that document were  
taken from the official reports of the  
Auditor of State during the past twenty  
years. For convenience we selected two  
decades, from 1850 to 1860, and from  
1860 to 1870. To this the Governor  
takes exception in that portion of his  
speech in which he discusses "compara-  
tive taxation," and finds fault with our  
having included 1860 in the ten years of  
Republican rule. If we had made a fair  
estimate of the taxation of 1870, and  
made our tables from 1850 to 1860 inclu-  
sive for the comparative years of Demo-  
cratic rule, and from 1861 to 1870 inclu-  
sive for the comparative ten years of  
Republican rule, the tabular statements  
would have been still more to the dis-  
credit of the Republican party. To  
show the unfairness, not to say the  
downright misrepresentation of Gov-  
ernor Baker, we will make up the tables  
of ten years unquestioned Republican  
rule, and contrast them with ten years  
of Democratic rule:

## TOTAL TAXATION FOR THE TEN YEARS' RE- PUBLICAN RULE.

1861.	\$5,014,582 84
1862.	4,946,162 75
1863.	5,705,533 90
1864.	7,732,332 64
1865.	13,918,488 68
1866.	11,574,218 99
1867.	9,452,988 40
1868.	12,439,552 39
1869.	12,258,743 14
1870. estimate.	11,500,000 00
	\$94,540,803 73

## TOTAL TAXATION FOR TEN YEARS OF DEM- OCRATIC RULE.

1851.	\$1,817,243 56
1852.	1,868,393 48
1853.	2,457,544 77
1854.	2,391,151 84
1855.	3,073,924 91
1856.	2,865,619 49
1857.	2,459,335 60
1858.—no report, estimate.	2,800,000 00
1859.	3,835,018 21
1860.	4,471,126 51
	\$23,029,358 27

Ten years Republican taxation	\$94,540,803 73
Ten years Democratic taxation	\$23,029,358 27
Difference.	\$66,511,445 48

In the tables we published a few days  
ago, the following was the result:  
Total taxes from '60 to '70. \$87,511,930 24

Total taxes from '50 to '60. 25,077,826 10  
\$62,434,104 14

These figures show that if we had  
made up the tables in our article under  
the head of "Facts for the People," so as  
to have included 1870 in the Republican  
table instead of 1869, the increase of  
taxation would have footed up four mil-  
lions more than we made it in the table  
as published.

We will show the duplicity of Gov-  
ernor Baker. He deducts from the total  
taxation under Republican rule the tax-  
ation for 1860, \$4,471,126 51, without  
adding any estimate for 1870, so that he  
contrasts nine years of Republican rule  
with ten years of Democratic rule. Then  
he deducts from the Republican table  
twenty-one millions for county taxation,  
and about six millions for road and  
township taxes. In addition he deducts  
for special school tax, dog tax, railroad  
taxes, other local taxes, delinquent taxes,  
etc., some twenty-eight millions more.  
The deductions of "Old Honesty" are all  
on one side. He takes out, mind ye, one  
year's taxation, and the various items to  
which we have referred, but deducts  
nothing for the Democratic ten years.—  
That he lets stand as we published it,  
without making any reduction, even  
those of the same class that he takes from  
the Republican table. And with such a  
misrepresentation, with such a lying  
table of the contrast between ten years Re-  
publican and Democratic comparative  
taxation, he is bound to concede that  
even then that the Republican is by far  
the most costly rule.

Our tables are correct. Republican  
taxation for ten years, foots up sixty-six  
and half millions of dollars more than  
ten years of taxation under Democratic  
rule. No honest representation of the  
comparative cost of Republican and  
Democratic rule, even when the country  
was at peace, can show any other result  
than the largely increased cost of Re-  
publican rule. When the Republican  
party came into power, although it had  
charged extravagance and corruption on  
the Democratic party, taxation was in-  
creased. The figures show there was a  
rapid and very large increase in taxa-  
tion and expenditure. The taxation un-  
der ten years of Republican rule is three  
and a half fold more than ten years of  
taxation under Democratic rule—twenty-  
eight millions under Democratic  
rule, and ninety-four millions under  
Republican rule. There are the figures,  
and they can not be honestly contradicted,  
unless the Republican Auditors of  
State have made sham statements, and  
that ought not to be, for Governor Ba-  
ker quotes them as authority in his mes-  
sage to the Legislature.

We have referred to just one portion  
of Governor Baker's speech to illustrate  
his attempt at deception, but the effort  
and the object is so transparent that he  
utterly fails in his purpose. When the  
mask is stripped from "Old Honesty" his  
character appears just in the light that  
he attempted to fasten upon Lieutenant  
Governor Cumbach at the session of the  
Legislature in 1869. The speech of Gov-  
ernor Baker had the characteristics that  
he charged upon Will Cumbach. His  
statements were "corrupt and indecent,"  
and it is humiliating that any human  
being should measure the people "by so  
low a standard of morality." Governor  
Baker knew that his statements were mis-  
representations, that they were a sham,  
that they were prepared to deceive the  
people, that they were dishonest, and it  
is sad to think that a man who not only  
claims to be honest, but a Christian, should  
for partisan purposes, prostitute  
his position and his personal and official  
influence to mislead the people.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

## Facts for Senator Morton and the People of Indiana.

The New York World calls the atten-  
tion of Senator Morton to the following  
results of Radical policy that have an  
interest for the people of Indiana. The  
statements of the World comes from an  
Eastern source, and this adds weight to  
the fact, which is made prominent, that  
the legislation of Congress is in the in-  
terests of the creditor States—that the  
New England States are especially ben-  
efited thereby. Morton and Coburn,  
and all the Republican Congressmen in  
this State, voted for this bill, which it is  
claimed reduces taxation, but how? It  
takes a little off of one end for the ben-  
efit of special and sectional interests and  
puts it on the other end, causing an in-  
crease of the burdens of the working-  
men and of the poorer classes by both  
direct and indirect taxation. Here is a  
ventilation of the effects of Radical leg-  
islation upon Indiana, which every voter  
should carefully scan:

We published a few days ago the most  
singular statistics—namely, that when  
the benevolent Forty-first Congress re-  
duced internal taxes it took care to re-  
lieve one single district in Massachusetts  
double as much as the whole State of  
Indiana; not really relieving the actual  
burden on the 2,600,000 Indians, but  
further enriching the millionaires of the  
Third district of Massachusetts. Facts  
and figures, when the latter are facts, are

stubborn things; and Senator Morton,  
with all his eloquence and astuteness,  
cannot wash this ugly nigger white. We  
will pursue these statistics as far as In-  
diana is concerned, still further, and  
show that State how a Radical Congress,  
to which they send eleven members,  
governs them.

We have shown that by the reduction  
of the internal taxes the whole State of  
Indiana will be benefited \$853,473 59, as  
against \$1,636,651 04 of the single Third  
district of Massachusetts. Well then,  
the relief to Indiana, taking the State to  
have 2,000,000 population, is a fraction  
less than 42½ cents per capita. We sup-  
pose that, if we divide the 2,000,000  
population of Indiana into groups or  
families of six in the average, such a  
division is perfectly fair. We should  
therefore have 333,333 families of six  
members each. Indiana is a State that  
certainly uses her full quota of blankets.  
Surely we are quite within the bounds  
when we assume that, in the average, a  
family of six persons will buy annually  
1½ pair of blankets, say of a cheap kind,  
such as cost in England 1s. 3d. a pound,  
and 4½ pounds a pair. The Indians have  
to pay for a pair of blankets weigh-  
ing 4½ pounds, such as are described  
above, no less than \$4 50 a pair. Using  
or buying 1½ pair in the average to a  
family of six, the State buys in round  
numbers, 500,000 pairs of blankets at  
\$4 50 per pair, amounting to \$2,250,000.  
Now, we have often quoted the price of  
blankets; we have dared the arch-apostle  
of monopoly to come and "face" it in  
vain. We now state that a blanket cost-  
ing in England 1s. 3d. a pound, and  
weighing 4½ pounds, is equal, if not su-  
perior, to a blanket of the same weight  
selling here for \$4 50 a pair. Such a  
pair of blankets, if there was not a duty  
of 140 per cent. on them, could be sold  
to the Indiana people for \$2 50 currency  
a pair, leaving a profit to the importers  
or dealers, with a revenue duty of 25  
per cent. ad valorem.

Now, let our Indiana friends behold  
the melancholy exhibit. They pay just  
\$1,000,000 more for the 500,000 pairs of  
blankets they use because the duty on  
them has not been reduced to a revenue  
duty of 25 per cent., which is fifty cents  
per capita for the entire population of  
the State. But the most outrageous and  
strangest thing has yet to be told. Al-  
though we have a duty of 140 per cent.  
on blankets, we do not collect a dollar  
of revenue on them. They are virtually  
prohibited; and the enhanced price, the  
extra million dollars that Indiana pays  
annually for her blankets, does not go  
into the treasury, but into the pockets of  
the Eastern monopoly.

We will now sum up, for the benefit  
of Indiana, and particularly for the study  
of Senator Morton, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.	
Relief from internal tax.	\$853,473 99
Per capita on 2,000,000	42½
Loss to the revenue	853,473 99
PER CONTRA: Had blankets been re- duced to a revenue tariff of 25 per cent., it would have been—	
Relief to the Indians on 500,000 pair blankets at \$2 per pair.	\$1,000,000 00
—or per capita on 2,000,000 population.	50
Gain to the Treasury on the 25 per cent. duty on 500,- 000 pair blankets, costing in Europe \$680,600	170,000 00

—while at present the Government gets  
no revenue, and the State of Indiana  
still pays \$1,000,000 extra to the monop-  
olists for her annual consumption of  
blankets.

[For the Jasper Weekly Courier.]

A Card,

TO THE VOTERS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.—  
After numerous solicitations I have con-  
sented to become a candidate for County  
Commissioner of Dubois county, and  
take this method of addressing a few  
words to the people, as I will not have  
time to see them in the different town-  
ships. The office is not one which is  
very desirable, and yet it is an impor-  
tant one. I have had some experience  
in it, and hope to be able to give full  
satisfaction, should a majority of the  
good people of this county honor me  
with their votes; at least, I will endeavor  
to do the best I know, and be an at-  
tentive watcher in the interests of the  
people.

I would say to my friends, do the best  
you can for me, and I will do the same  
for you. Yours, truly,

R. M. DAVIS.

A few days ago a New Bedford  
lady was sitting by the window listen-  
ing to the crickets, which were loudly  
chirping, the music from the choir of a  
church near by being faintly audible,  
when a gentleman dropped in familiarly  
who had just passed the church and  
had the music full in his mind. "What  
a noise they are making to-night!" said  
he. "Yes," replied the lady, "and it is  
said they do it with their hind legs."

According to the census returns,  
Vincennes contains a population of 5,-  
465.